Storm Tracks

- **Short-Term Monitoring, Outlooks, and Assessment**
- **Storm Days**
- **Climatology and Composites**
- **Publications**

Storm tracks are based on an algorithm developed at the Climate Diagnostics Cente (CDC) [Serreze (1995), and Serreze et al. (1997)]. Storm tracks are identified by locating grid points in which the sea level pressure (SLP) is less than its surrounding grid points by at least 1 hPa. The storms are tracked by analyzing the position of systems between time steps and applying a maximum distance threshold between candidate pairings (800 km) and additional other quality control checks. Red/blue d indicate active storms as of 18 UTC for the respective plot ending date.

Short-term Monitoring, Outlooks, and Assessment

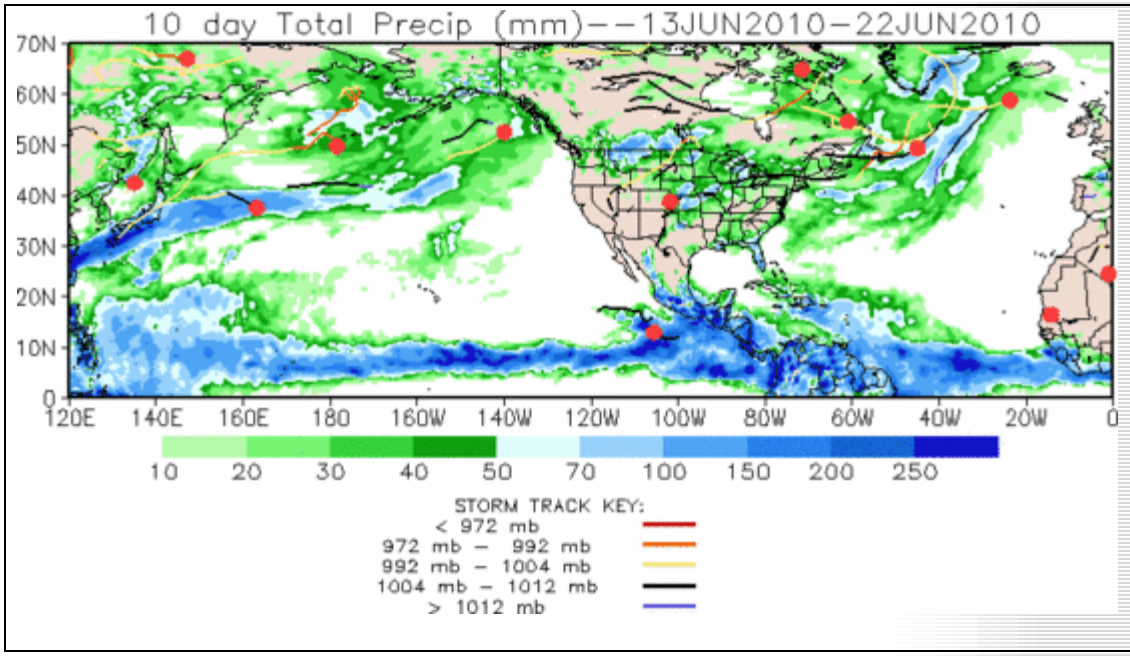
Note: Move cursor over product name to display the graphic.

Storm Tracks/Precipitation						
10-day	30-day	90-day	OGFSW1	EGFSW1	OGFSW2	EGFSW2

Storm Tracks/925hPa Anomalies						
10-day	30-day	90-day	OGFSW1	EGFSW1	OGFSW2	EGFSW2

Storm Tracks/Wave Heights				
10-day	30-day	90-day	OGFSW1	EGFSW1

Cyclogenesis/Cyclolysis Locations			Storm Track Assessment	
10-day	30-day	90-day	Graphic	Discussion



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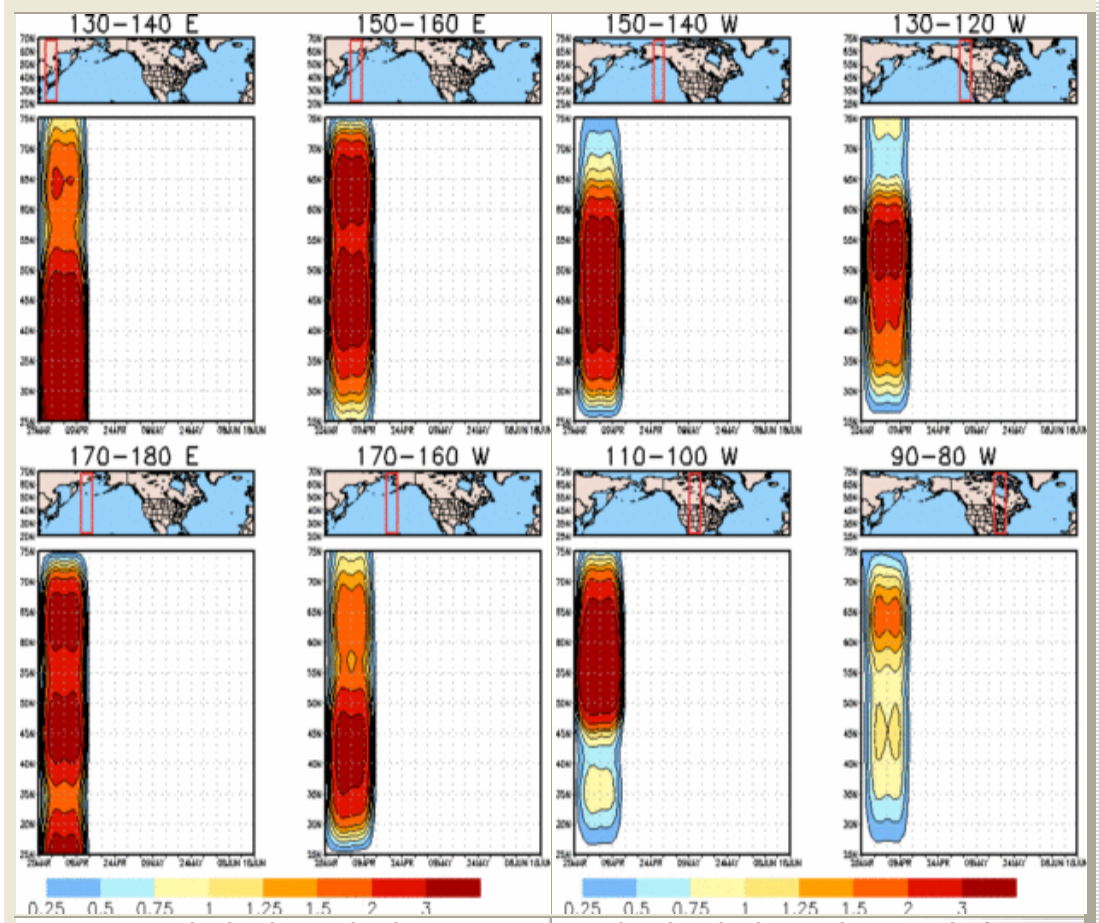
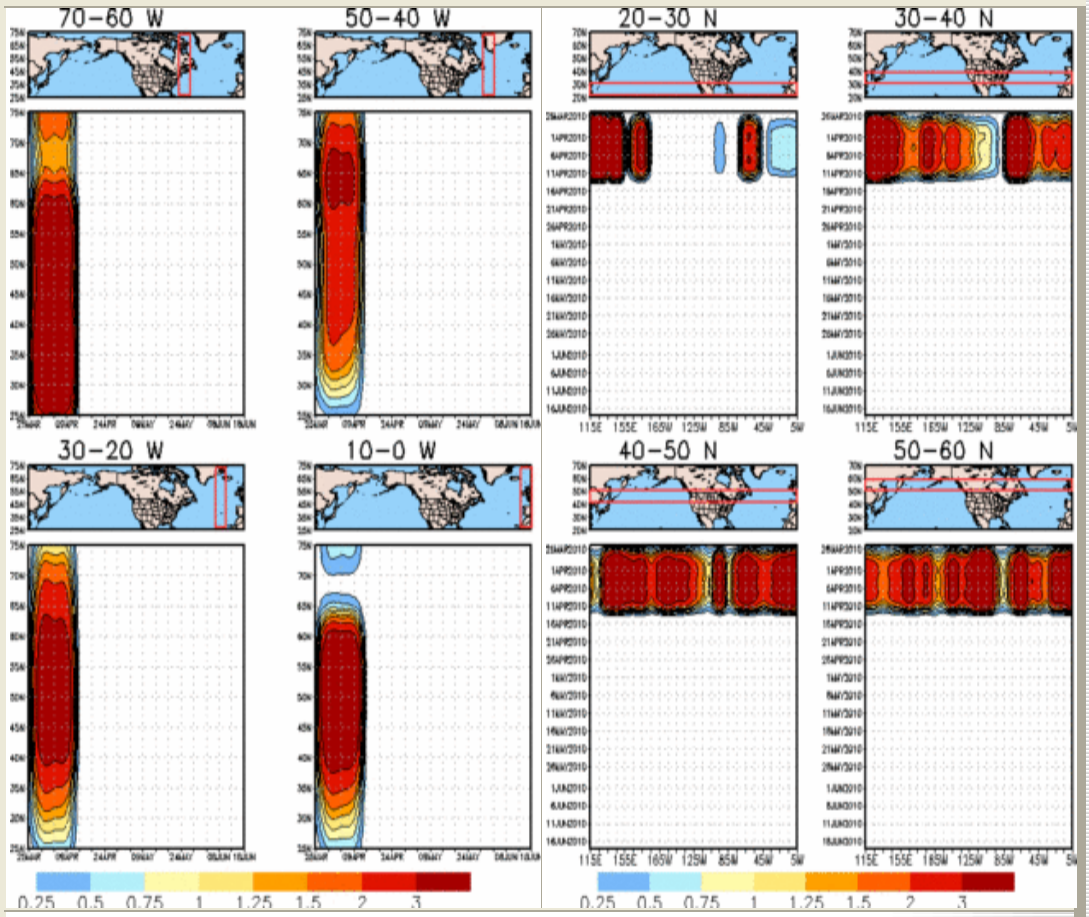
- **Storm Days**

Latitude-Time: West/Central Pacific	Latitude-Time: East Pacific/CONUS



Latitude-Time: Atlantic | **Time-longitude: Northern Hemisphere**



Click on graphics to enlarge

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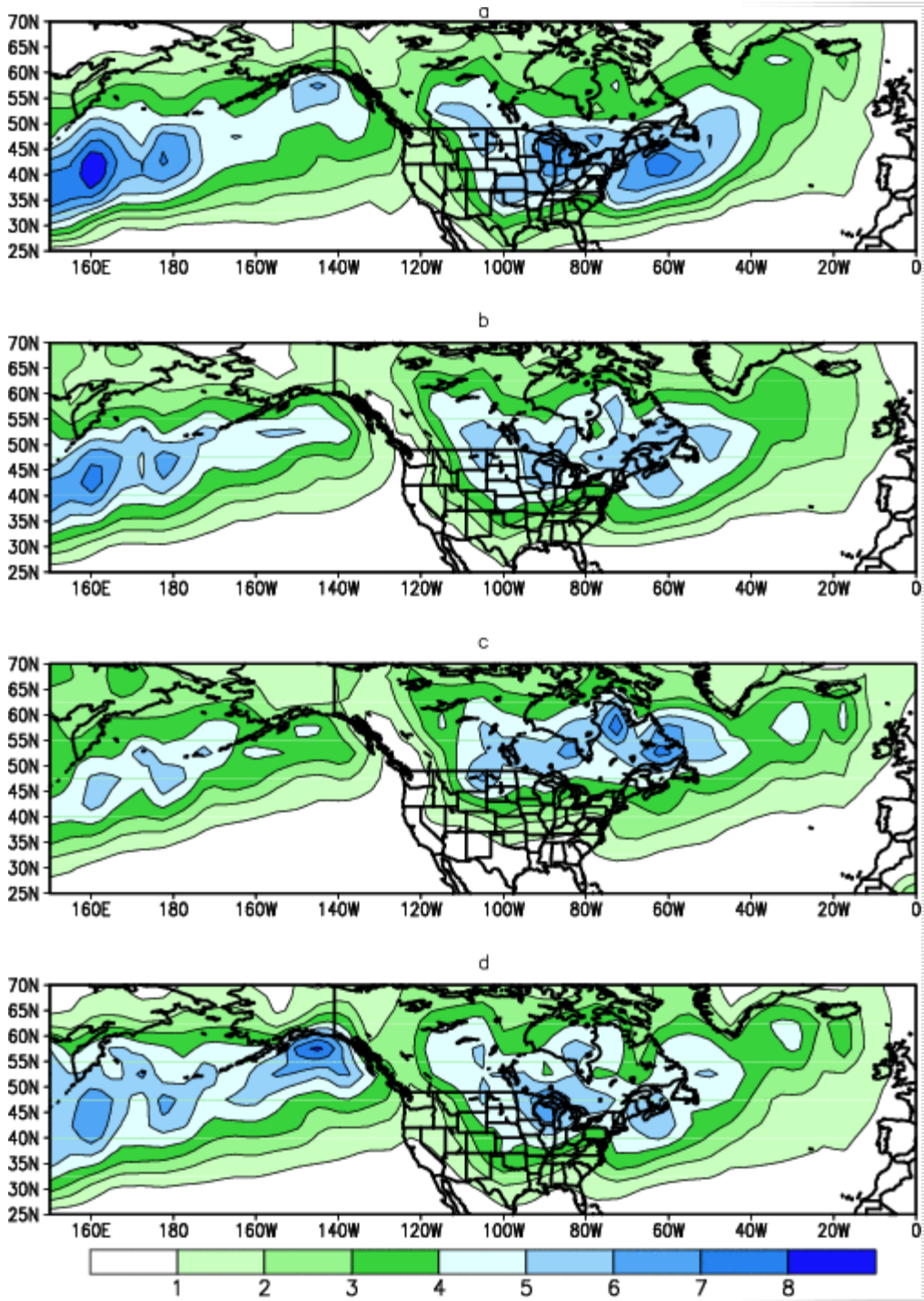
- **Composites**

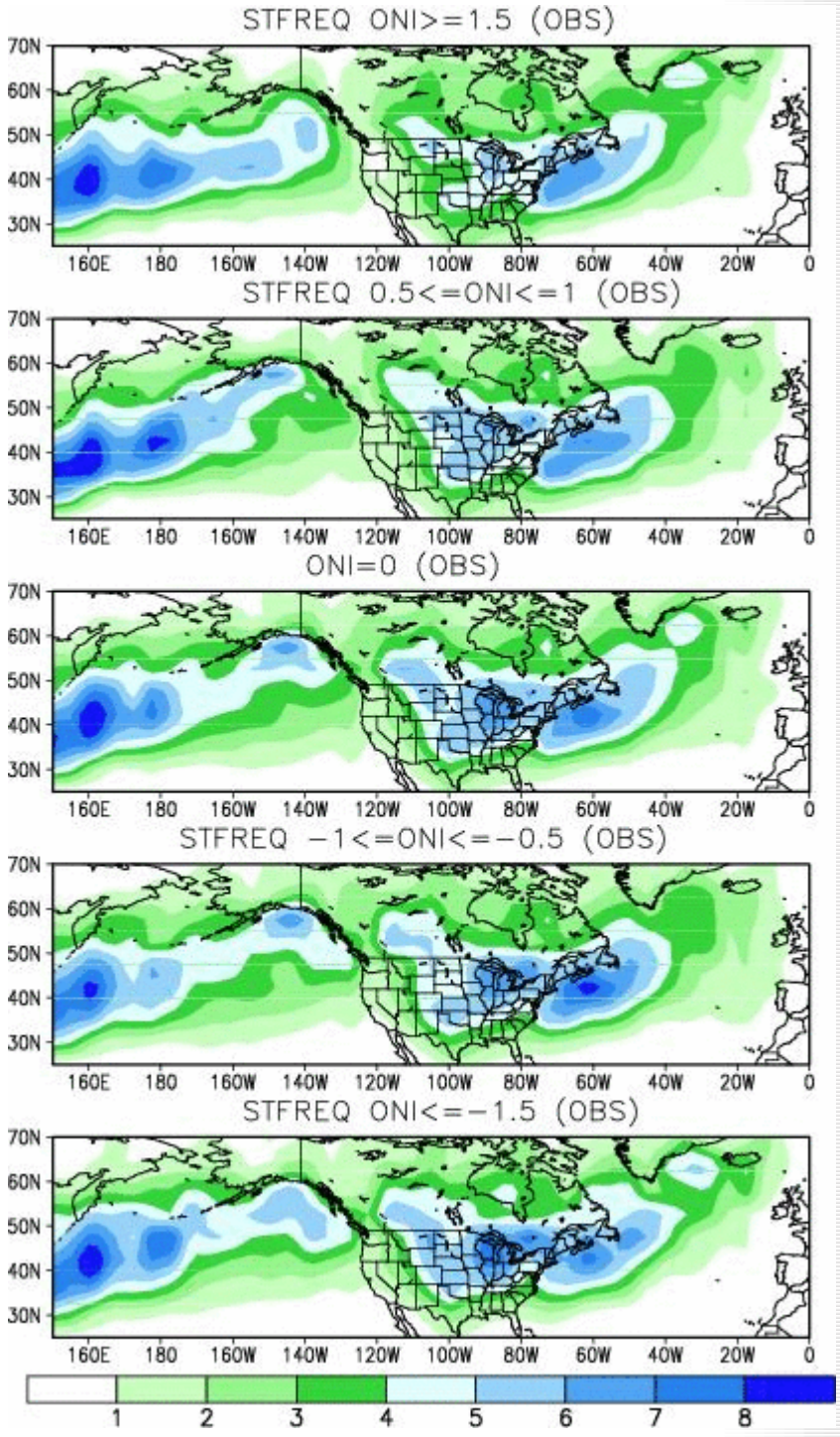
Storm Track Climatology

Average seasonal frequency of storms binned into 5x5 degree grid boxes for (a) winter (JFM), (b) spring (AMJ), (c) summer (JAS), and (d) fall (OND). The frequencies are calculated from the 1950-2002 time period.

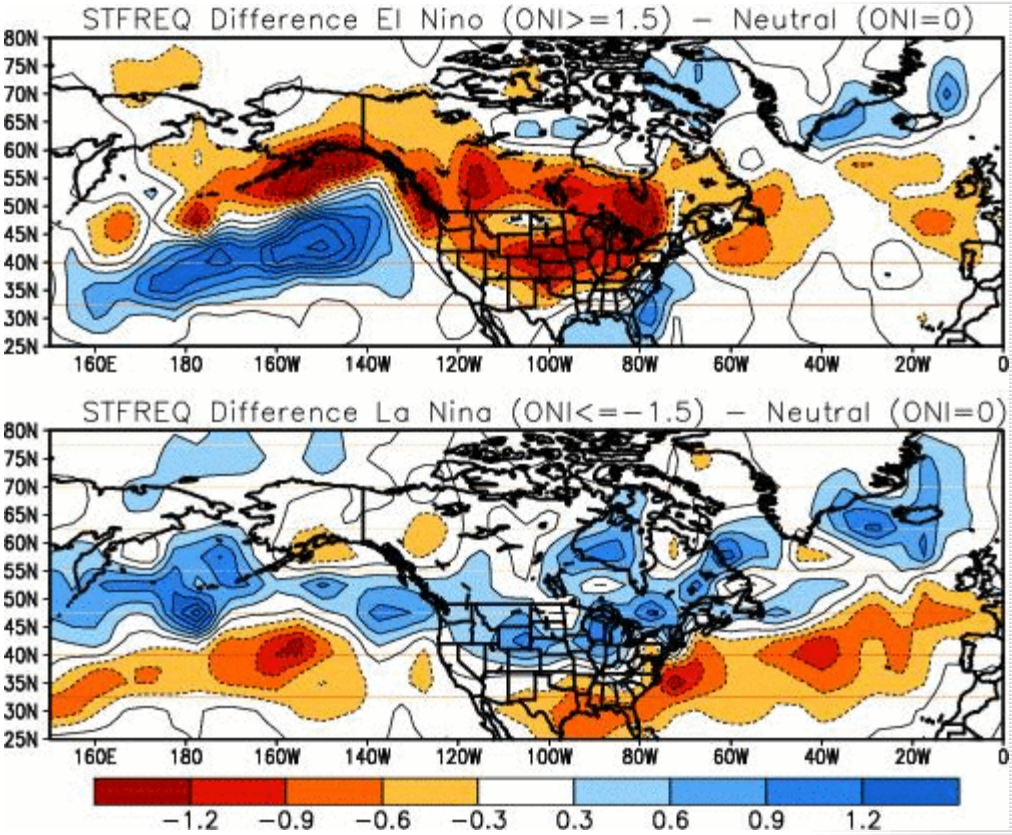


ENSO Composites

January, February, and March (JFM) storm track frequency binned into 5x5 degree grid boxes composited by ENSO phase. Composites are calculated using the Oceanic Nino Index (ONI) defined as the three month running mean of SST anomalies for the NINO 3.4 region.



Average JFM storm track frequency difference for (top panel) strong El Nino (ONI greater than or equal to 1.5) minus Neutral conditions and (bottom panel) strong La Nina (ONI less than or equal to -1.5) minus Neutral conditions.



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- **Publications**

Eichler, T. and R. W. Higgins, 2006: Climatology and ENSO-Related Variability of North American Extratropical Cyclone Activity, J. Climate, Accepted.

Serreze, M. C., 1995: Climatological Aspects of Cyclone Development and Decay in the Arctic, *Atmos.-Ocean*, 33, 1-23.

Serreze, M. C., F. Carse, R.G. Barry and J.C. Rogers, 1997: Icelandic Low Cyclone Activity: Climatological Features, Linkages with the NAO and Relationships with Recent Changes in the Northern Hemisphere Circulation, *J. Climate*, 10, 453-464.

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Station Information

Tide Data - preliminary

Tide Data - historic

Tide Predictions

Current Data

Meteorological Observations

Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System

Operational Forecast System

Bench Mark Sheets

Datums

Harmonic Constituents

CHANNEL KEY, FL	CHANNEL KEY, FL: Data Inventory
Station ID: 8724507	Page Help

Datums

Click HERE for printable version

Data Units: Feet Meters

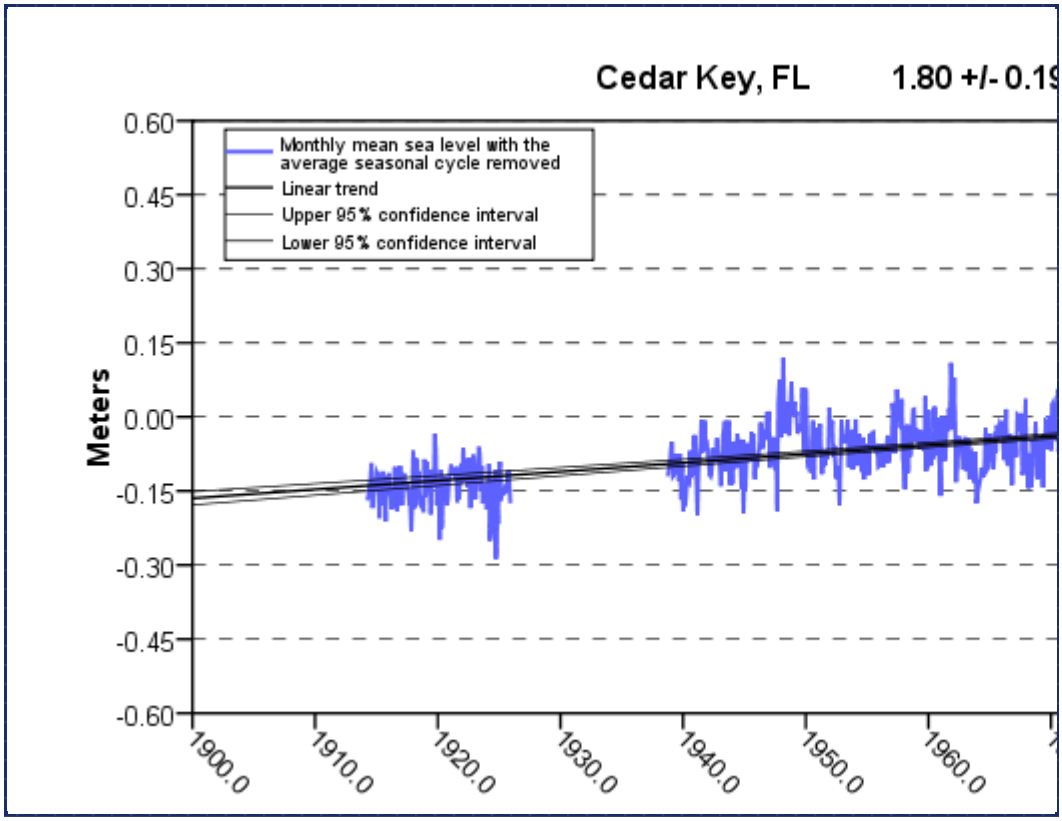
Apply Change

```
Jun 23 2010 16:27          ELEVATIONS ON STATION DATUM
                         National Ocean Service (NOAA)

Station:  8724507
T.M.:        75 W
Name:     CHANNEL KEY, FL
Units:       Feet
Status:   Accepted
Epoch:  1983-2001

          Datum          Value  Description
          ---------   --------  ----------------------------
---------
          MHHW            4.67  Mean Higher-High Water
          MHW             4.37  Mean High Water
          DTL             4.00  Mean Diurnal Tide Level
          MTL             3.93  Mean Tide Level
          MSL             3.93  Mean Sea Level
          MLW             3.48  Mean Low Water
          MLLW            3.32  Mean Lower-Low Water
          GT              1.35  Great Diurnal Range
          MN              0.89  Mean Range of Tide
          DHQ             0.30  Mean Diurnal High Water
Inequality
          DLQ             0.16  Mean Diurnal Low  Water
Inequality
          HWI             5.92  Greenwich High Water Interval
(in Hours)
          LWI            11.51  Greenwich Low  Water Interval
(in Hours)
```

```
          NAVD                    North American Vertical Datum
          Maximum                 Highest Water Level on
Station Datum
          Max Date                Date Of Highest Water Level
          Max Time                Time Of Highest Water Level
          Minimum                 Lowest  Water Level on
Station Datum
          Min Date                Date Of Lowest Water Level
          Min Time                Time Of Lowest Water Level

To refer Water Level Heights to a Tidal Datum, apply the
desired Datum Value.

Click HERE for further station information including New
Epoch products.


To refer Water Level Heights to either
   NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) or
   NAVD (North  American   Vertical Datum of 1988), apply
the values located at:
   National Geodetic Survey
```

Alabama
Alaska
California
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Oregon
Pennsylvania

Mean Sea Level Trend
8727520 Cedar Key, Florida



The mean sea level trend is 1.80 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.19 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1914 to 2006 which is equivalent to a change of 0.59 feet in 100

Rhode Island
South Carolina
Texas
Virginia
Washington
Washington DC
Island Stations

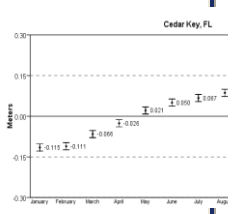
Global Stations

main page

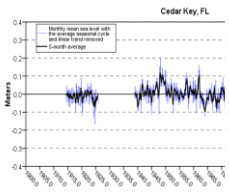
years.

The plot shows the monthly mean sea level without the regular seasonal fluctuations due to coastal ocean temperatures, salinities, winds, atmospheric pressures, and ocean currents. The long-term linear trend is also shown, including its 95% confidence interval. The plotted values are relative to the most recent Mean Sea Level datum established by CO-OPS. The calculated trends for all stations are available as a table in millimeters/year or a table in feet/century (0.3 meters = 1 foot).

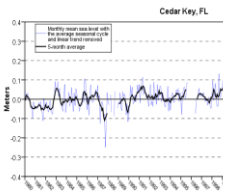
If present, solid vertical lines indicate times of any major earthquakes in the vicinity of the station and dashed vertical lines bracket any periods of questionable data.



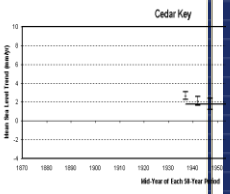
Average seasonal cycle



Interannual variation for all data



Interannual variation since 1980



Variation of 50-year mean sea level trends

Frequently Asked Questions:

What is Sea Level?
Why does Sea Level change over time?
What does Sea Level have to do with Climate?

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NOAA Coastal Services Center

Historical Hurricane Tracks

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Hurricane Track
New window

Rec	YEAR	MONTH	DAY	STORM NAME	W SPEE
1	1982	6	18	SUBTROP1	30
2	1982	6	18	SUBTROP1	40
3	1984	9	28	ISIDORE	45
4	1984	9	28	ISIDORE	45
5	1990	10	11	MARCO	40
6	1990	10	12	MARCO	30
7	1991	7	1	ANA	20
8	1991	7	1	ANA	20
9	1991	7	1	ANA	20
10	1995	8	2	ERIN	50
11	1995	8	24	JERRY	35
12	1995	8	24	JERRY	30
13	1995	8	25	JERRY	30
14	1995	8	25	JERRY	30
15	2000	9	18	GORDON	60
16	2002	9	5	EDOUARD	25
17	2002	9	5	EDOUARD	20
18	2004	9	6	FRANCES	55
19	2004	9	26	JEANNE	55
20	2004	9	27	JEANNE	45
21	2007	6	2	BARRY	40

Zoom to these records
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Updated on May 15, 2008